

OMNI NATURE CARE FOUNDATION

“HUMANS MUST REALIZE THAT IN ORDER TO SURVIVE ,WE MUST HANDLE THE NATURE WITH CARE “

We care for Nature and make Society Sustainable by using Green energy resources and empowering people about the initiatives to be taken for making the Living habitat attached to nature.



OMNI NATURE CARE FOUNDATION

Humans Cannot Stop From Development Of Infrastructure Demands So We Have To Preserve The Natural-environment And Use Sustainable Technologies For Built-environment.

OUR STEP TOWARDS CARBON NEUTRALITY



OMNI NATURE CARE FOUNDATION focus on green infrastructure, renewable energy , recycling of waste produced ,water treatment systems towards the society, related to sustainability.



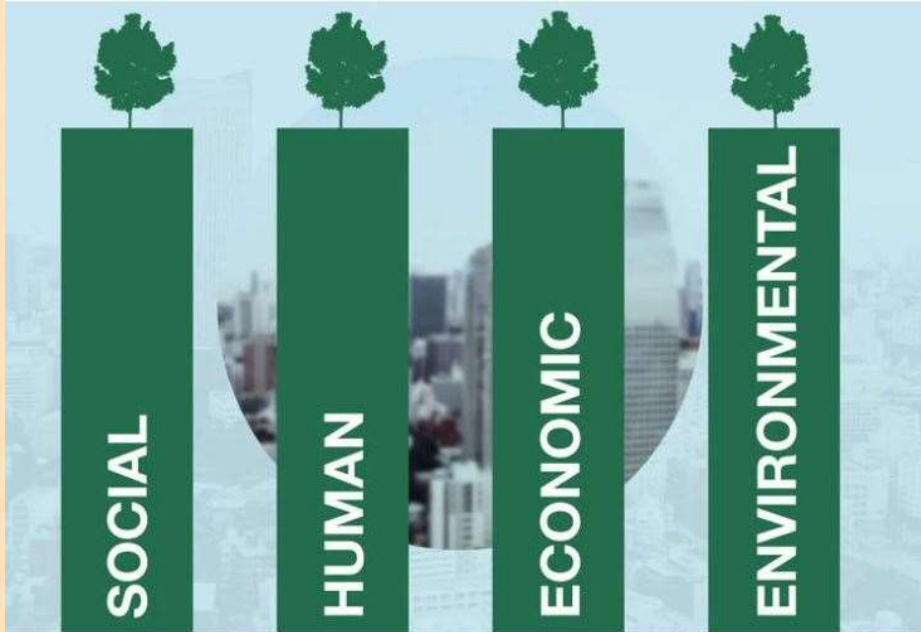
Sustainability is the ability to exist and develop without depleting natural resources for the future.

There are many benefits to sustainability, both short-term and long-term. We cannot maintain our Earth's ecosystems or continue to function as we do if more sustainable choices are not made. If harmful processes are maintained with no change, it is likely that we will run out of fossil fuels, huge numbers of animal species will become extinct, and the atmosphere will be irreparably damaged. Clean air and nontoxic atmospheric conditions, growth of resources that can be relied upon, and water quality and cleanliness, are all benefits of sustainability.



IMPACT FOR SUSTAINABILITY

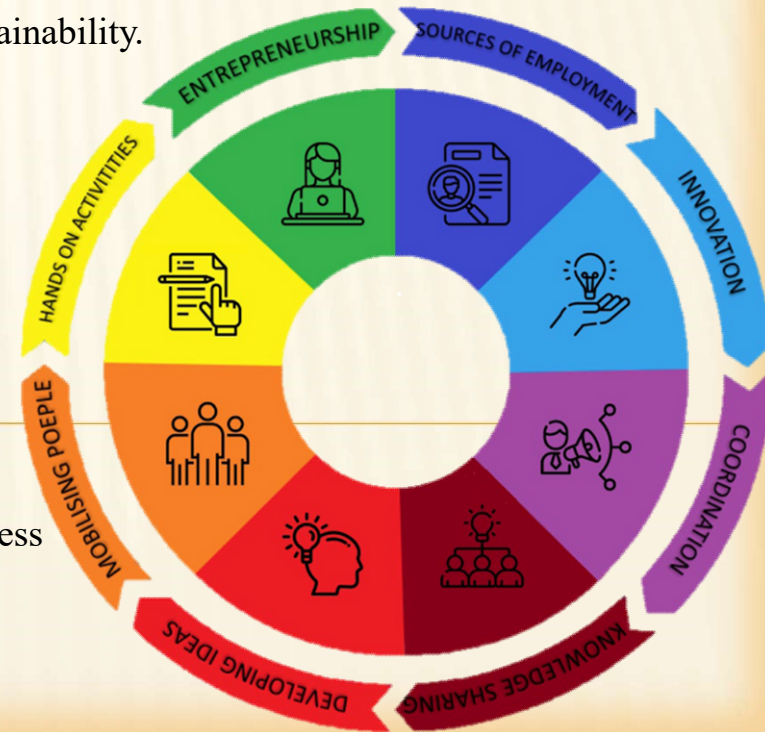
The concept of sustainability is composed of four pillars:



Environmental protection is the most frequently discussed element. It is concerned with the reduction of carbon footprints, water usage, non-decomposable packaging, and wasteful processes as part of a supply chain. These processes can often be cost-effective, and financially useful as well as important for environmental sustainability.

OUR MISSION TOWARDS SOCIETY:-

- ❖ To Promote Sustainable Technologies Within The Society.
- ❖ To Empower Private Business Institutions, Establishments, Schools And Colleges And Private Residences Towards The Use Of Green Energy And Guide Them To Recycle And Reuse The Natural Energy.
- ❖ To Educate the Youth of the remote areas about the technologies of Sustainable process that are done so that they can use the knowledge and move forward our goal and thereby earning a livelihood through it.



OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO PROMOTE GREEN DEVELOPEMENT WITH NATURE :-



PROMOTE SOLAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES

RECYCLE AND TREATMENT OF USED WATER ALSO HARVEST THE RAIN WATER

TECHNOLOGIES TO RECYCLE OF WASTE GENERATED AND USE IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER

MAKE THE SOCIETY NET ZERO CARBON EMISSIONS AND ECO-FRIENDLY TOWARDS NATURE



ECO-SYSTEM FOR GREEN & BLUE INFRASTRUCTURE



1 . PROMOTE SOLAR ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES (URBAN & RURAL)

Solar is a renewable energy source that is free of dangerous carbon emissions. With solar, we can create cleaner power and protect the environment from climate change.

The Advantages of Solar Energy

- Renewable energy source
- Long-lasting solution
- Easy instalment
- Return on investment
- Safe option
- Government incentives
- Improved efficiencies

USES IN URBAN AREA:-

1. RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS.
2. COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.
3. HOSPITAL BUILDING.
4. HOTELS & TOURISM ESTABLISHMENTS.
5. INSITUTIONAL BUILDINGS.
6. OFFICE BUILDINGS(GOVT & PRIVATE).
7. PARKING SPACES.
8. RECREATIONAL SPACES
9. INDUSTRIES.



Lighting Up Darkness In Villages.

Enabling Children To Study At Night.

Run Food Processing Machines Easily .

Power can develop many Sectors in villages.

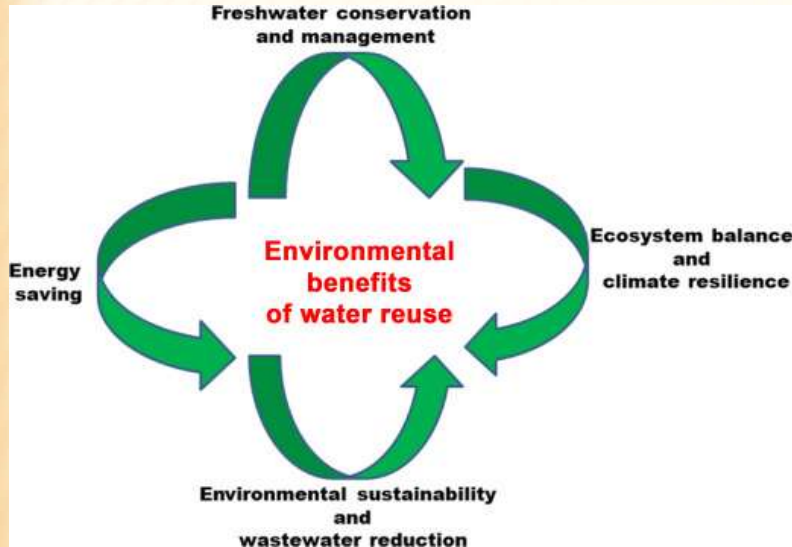
END-UP POWER POVERTY IN VILLAGES

USES IN RURAL AREA:-

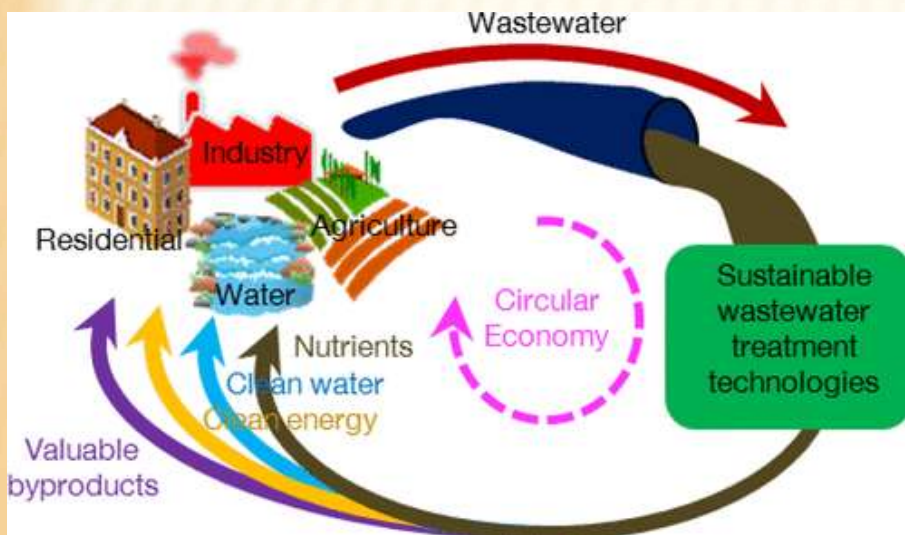
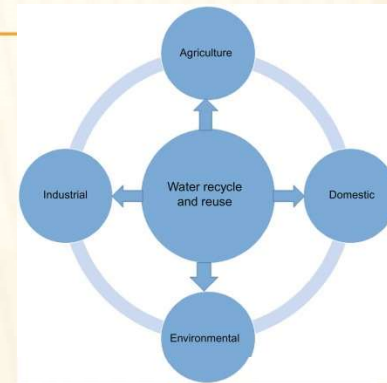
1. AGRICULTURE WATER SYSTEM.
2. HOUSEHOLD SOCIETY .
3. SCHOOLS.
4. PUBLIC SPACES.

2. RECYCLE AND TREATMENT OF USED WATER ALSO HARVEST THE RAIN WATER (URBAN & RURAL)

RECYCLE & TREATMENT OF WASTE WATER



- ❖ Improved health and safety.
- ❖ Reduced water scarcity.
- ❖ Lower industrial costs.
- ❖ Meeting industry standards and regulations.
- ❖ Lowered strain on the environment.



Wastewater recycling enables more sustainable water usage and is an important step in combating climate change. The reduction of water wastage is particularly relevant to industrial manufacturers, who make up approximately 20% of global water consumption. Wastewater recycling systems make it possible for manufacturers to drastically reduce their water consumption, saving money and reducing the strain on local resources.

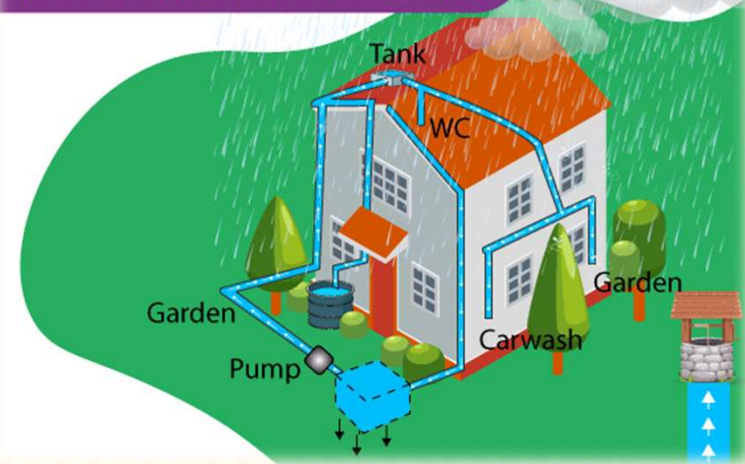
2 . RECYCLE AND TREATMENT OF USED WATER ALSO HARVEST THE RAIN WATER (URBAN & RURAL)

RAIN WATER HARVESTING

Rainwater harvesting is the simple process or technology used to conserve rainwater by collecting, storing, conveying and purifying of rainwater that runs off from rooftops, parks, roads, open grounds, etc. for later use.



RAIN WATER HARVESTING



ADVANTAGES OF RAINWATER HARVESTING

The benefits of the rainwater harvesting system are listed below.

- Less cost.
- Helps in reducing the water bill.
- Decreases the demand for water.
- Reduces the need for imported water.
- Promotes both water and energy conservation.
- Improves the quality and quantity of groundwater.
- Does not require a filtration system for landscape irrigation.
- This technology is relatively simple, easy to install and operate.
- It reduces soil erosion, storm water runoff, flooding, and pollution of surface water with fertilizers, pesticides, metals and other sediments.
- It is an excellent source of water for landscape irrigation with no chemicals, dissolved salts and free from all minerals.

Rainwater harvesting systems consists of the following components:

- ❖ Catchment- Used to collect and store the captured rainwater.
- ❖ Conveyance system – It is used to transport the harvested water from the catchment to the recharge zone.
- ❖ Flush- It is used to flush out the first spell of rain.
- ❖ Filter – Used for filtering the collected rainwater and removing pollutants.
- ❖ Tanks and the recharge structures: Used to store the filtered water which is ready to use.

3 . TECHNOLOGIES TO RECYCLE OF WASTE GENERATED AND USE IN AN EFFECTIVE MANNER



WASTE MANAGEMENT IN APARTMENTS AND RESIDENTIAL SOCIETIES



TYPES OF HOUSEHOLD WASTE

Organic Waste

•**Liquid waste** – Food leftovers, fruit/vegetable peels, waste tea powder, coffee beans, landscape and pruning waste, other green waste, processed food, raw food materials, meat and bones, food-soiled paper, eggshells, leaf plates.

•**Dry waste** – Newspapers, magazines, brown paper, paper bags, paper packaging materials, ribbons, strings, leaflets, notebooks, wood, furniture.

Non-organic Recyclable waste (solid rubbish)

•**Plastic** – Plastic bags, containers, jars, bottles, covers, caps, milk pouches, food packets, soda bottles, wrappers.

•**Metals**– Utensils, batteries, pipes, nails, tools, aluminium foils, metal scraps, tetra packs, wires.

•**Glass**– Bottles, plates, cups, shards, mirrors, ceramics.

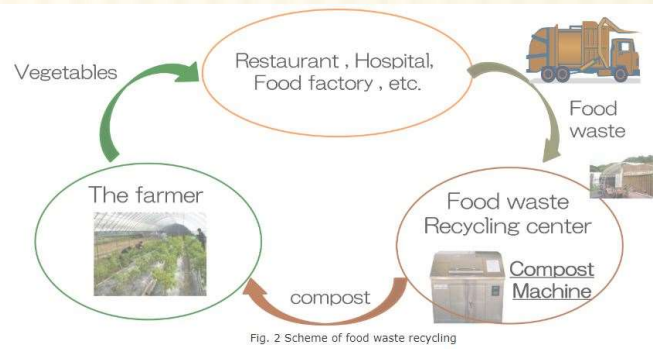


Fig. 2 Scheme of food waste recycling



4 . MAKE THE SOCIETY NET ZERO CARBON EMISSIONS AND ECO-FRIENDLY TOWARDS NATURE

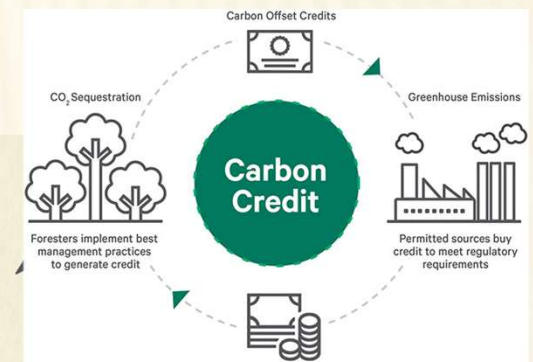


Net zero refers to a state in which the greenhouse gases going into the atmosphere are balanced by removal out of the atmosphere.

The term net zero is important because – for CO₂ at least – this is the state at which global warming stops. The Paris Agreement underlines the need for net zero. It *requires* states to ‘achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century’.



- ❖ **The most feasible pathways to net-zero emissions include four main strategies:**
- ❖ Generate electricity without emissions.
- ❖ Use vehicles and equipment that are powered by electricity instead of fossil fuels.
- ❖ Use energy more efficiently.
- ❖ Remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.





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THANKS

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